

THANKS FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 2.)

letters of blood. To-day we look back on the greatest chapter He had ever written. It had been the marvel of history and would remain the greatest marvel of all times that Germany did not win the war. She had the advantage of surprise. Nobody expected war, certainly not so soon, and like a bolt from the blue came the realization of Germany's determination. She suddenly rose and suddenly struck. She also had the advantage of being prepared. Expert in secret preparation while publicly professing peace Germany had developed her resources and scientific research, had controlled her press, extended her commerce and had even built concrete gun platforms in distant countries whose possession she aimed at—all the while professing friendship and disarming suspicion. She met an enemy totally unprepared, able to offer only the smallest resistance, feebly equipped, almost devoid of war stores, unprepared for submarine warfare, unready to meet her on land or on sea. That Germany in these circumstances did not win was a marvel. A policy of blood and iron was to dominate the world, peaceful neighbours were to be suddenly overcome, large indemnities were to swell the German war chest, militarism was to prove its supremacy. What had happened? Blood and iron failed, peaceful and peace-loving neighbours became victorious in their strength, indemnities must be paid not received, militarism stood discredited before the world. Germany's great plans were infallible but for one thing, an overruling justice. Every preparation promised success but the Germans neglected one—to make sure that their cause was such that God would uphold it. It was a small omission but a fatal defect. Germany's power seemed irresistible but "God hath cast down the mighty from their seat and hath exalted the humble and meek." By the marvel of His power God had exacted justice when tyranny seemed triumphant. God had led us to victory but not an easy victory. That was not God's way. It was well for us to remember the cost—to remember to-day the men who fought, all honour to them; the women who worked at home and at the front; the men who gave their wealth lavishly; the men who gave their labour, all important and essential; the people of faith who prayed. Count the cost, said that preacher, and look at what it meant: look into this broken home, see these desolate women, hear the fatherless children, look at the graves in France and elsewhere, each a cross telling of a sacrifice and a life laid down. Remember the cost of peace and we would better remember its value and not to waste it. Those men who died had faith that their sacrifice was worth while. A tremendous responsibility rested upon us. We had purchased peace at a great price. What were we going to do with it? Were we not going to acknowledge afresh God's sovereignty? Were we not stirred by God's leading and deliverance? The preacher asked his hearers to think once more of the great marvels of the War, of Germany's sudden declaration, her violation of Belgium, her march on France, the "contemptible" armies which held her, Russia's great efforts in the first years of the war, Italy's idealism, the response of the British Dominions and Colonies, America's unification for war; then, of the dark days of April-June of last year when our backs were against the wall and the wonderful turning of the tide of July-November. Could they not see some hand shaping the destinies of the nations—the Hand of God? Had they not learned that God ruled in earth and in heaven, that materialism was not a conquering power, that idealism was not folly, that hope in Him would never make us ashamed, that the Cross still stands as the sign of sacrifice and of power and that this God is our God for ever and ever? In closing the preacher told a touching and true story of a recruit with poor eyes who, by subterfuge, succeeded in enlisting for France and laid his life down there. Had that man no ideal? Dare we allow his sacrifice, typical of so many, to be wasted? No! We, look, said Mr. Harrington, in thankfulness to the dawning of a new day. We resolve that evil of all kinds must go, that the light of the Cross shall rise on us and on the world. The preacher closed by quoting the lines of Owen Seaman—

Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes
On the tragedy of a world at war.

(Continued on Page 5.)

NOTICES

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN WARSHIPS.

Copenhagen, June 25.
The Germans officially deny the reported scuttling of warships in German ports.

OUTRAGES AT PETROGRAD.

Copenhagen, July 1.
A message from Helsinki says escaped officers from Petrograd declare that the Bolsheviks recently arrested 800 persons and subsequently slaughtered them with machine-guns at the Peter and Paul fortress. The bodies were thrown into the Neva. The total number arrested is over 18,000 which it is reported includes all foreigners. The famine-stricken population is desperate and interruptions of the anti-Soviet operations against the city filled them with dismay.

LANCASHIRE SPINNERS TROUBLE.

London, July 1.
There is an extraordinary situation in Lancashire owing to the refusal of the Operative Spinners Amalgamation to resume on June 30 contrary to the decision of the Council of United Textile Workers. Consequently forty million spindles are idle. The spinners object to the new agreement being fixed for eighteen months. In disturbances at Burnley last evening windows were smashed and in some cases bands forced an entrance to factories, intimidated workers and removed the shuttles. Several factories were specially protected by the Police.

OBITUARY.

London, July 1.
The death is announced of Lord Rayleigh, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge and was Senior Wrangler and Smith Prizeman in 1865. He became a Fellow in 1866 and was Professor in Experimental Physics from 1878-84. He had the Order of Merit and was an officer of the Legion of Honour. He was also Chancellor of Cambridge University.

London, July 1.
The death is announced of Sir John Brunner, M.P.

THE CHINA COMMAND.

London, July 1.
The new light cruiser Hawkins will be commissioned at Chatham on July 25 for service as the flagship of the Commander in Chief of the China Station.

LAWN TENNIS.

London, July 1.
In the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon in the Semi-Finals of the Ladies Singles Mrs. Satterthwaite (England) beat Mrs. Bearish (England) 6-4, 10-8, the latter playing with an injured ankle. Suzanne Legien (France) beat Miss Ryan (California) 6-4, 7-5. In the Gentlemen's Singles Kingscott (England) beat Garland (America) 6-1, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4. Paterson (Australia) beat Ritchie 6-1, 7-5, 1-6, 6-3. This is the only set the Australian lost in reaching the finals.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ALCOHOL'S OBSEQUES.

New York, June 30.
Although Federal officials have announced that
wartime prohibition measures will be strictly enforced from
midnight violation is openly threatened in New York and
other cities to enable test cases to be taken to the Courts.
Elaborate obsequies of alcohol have been arranged by many
hotels, restaurants and clubs to-night.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 30.
Essex and Middlesex drew.
London, July 1.
The matches between Surrey and Lancs and Yorks and
Kent were both drawn.

A DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

Rome, June 30.
An earthquake at Mucello, Romagna and Tuscany, caused
serious damage and loss of life, especially at Vicchio where
it is reported 120 were killed and 100 injured.

GOLD FOR THE ORIENT.

New York, July 1.
Gold shipments have been made as follows:—\$750,000
to Calcutta, \$1,300,000 to China and \$500,000 to Japan.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 30.
Silver opened at 53 and closed at 52. There are small
American offerings. The market is quiet.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S TOUR.

London, June 30.
Admiral Jellicoe sailed on July 2 for his tour of the South Atlantic.

NOTICES

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DEATH.

BOTELHO—At Macao on the 6th July, Braz Joaquim Botelho (senior partner of Botelho Bros., Hongkong), aged 43. Remains were brought over on the s.s. "Sui Tai" (arriving to-day at 11.30 a.m.) and taken to the Chapel in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, where the interment will take place this evening at 5.30. Deeply regretted.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1919.

THE TASK AHEAD.

We suppose there really are some people who believe that because the Peace Treaty is signed, everything will now go smoothly and happily as a marriage feast with humanity in general. If there be such, they would do well to read and digest Mr. Lloyd George's speech regarding the tasks which lie ahead and also General Smuts' statement on the same subject. We have come to associate candour especially with General Smuts, and in his latest declaration he is characteristically frank and open. He lays especial stress on the many problems which the Allied statesmen had to tackle in Paris and candidly says that the Peace Treaty is not a satisfactory document. He might possibly have chosen a better adjective; probably what he means is that it is not perfect, which, being the product of human effort, it could not be. From the point of view of justice and fairness, we have a right to believe that it is satisfactory and that it meets the case as far as it is possible to deal with such a tremendous situation as the war has created. It is not based on revenge, but it is a just punishment of a terribly guilty nation.

No Treaty, not even a hundred Treaties, can actually establish that better order of peace and harmony for which the whole world is to-day longing. Future happiness and concord can, as General Smuts says, only be attained by the birth in the hearts of the people of a new spirit of generosity and humanity. If we had waited for the dawning of the perfect day before signing the Treaty, the document would for ever remain unsigned. The hard practicalities of life had to be considered, and the situation arising out of the downfall of the Germans had to be stabilised by putting an end to the state of suspense between war and peace. The settlement now effected is not the last word on the matter, and we therefore may expect, as time goes on, to see it modified without any of its fundamental principles being sacrificed. But the extent of such modification must naturally be contingent on the kind of spirit manifested by the Germans in carrying out the terms which have been laid down and to which they have agreed by signature of the Treaty. So far, that spirit has not been altogether what it might be, though we are prepared to make allowances for the moment, realising how hard a blow this Peace Treaty must be to the Germans. But when the momentary shock is over, we look to Germany to make a really serious effort to carry out the Treaty stipulations and to show the world that the war has given her people a fresh outlook on life and has engendered a new and a better spirit. If she resorts to shady practices, she will make things infinitely worse for herself besides impeding the progress of humanity towards higher conceptions of life.

General Smuts did well to lay emphasis on the point that this war has not only meant the overthrow of Prussian militarism, but that it has also caused the collapse of the whole political and economic fabric of Central and Eastern Europe. The one war involved in the other because of the deep-seated nature of German schemes. But the Allies can never know with destruction the absence of order is worse even than the presence of it. General Smuts says the victors must help the German broken peoples in order to save large parts of Europe from starvation and decay. The victors must help the German broken peoples in order to save large parts of Europe from starvation and decay. The victors must help the German broken peoples in order to save large parts of Europe from starvation and decay.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

WELLDONE TAMPAR.

The British Bluejackets is a fine, large-hearted fellow and is always ready and willing to help those in distress. We had an example of that on Friday, when the men the H.M.S. Tamar did such splendid work in rescuing some thirty Chinese adults and a large number of children from junka which were in trouble in the heavy gale experienced on that day. They undoubtedly performed a great work of mercy, and it is a happy circumstance that of the number rescued all save one little child, who died, soon recovered from exposure and immersion which might easily have proved fatal. But for the splendid work of the men of the Tamar, a very considerable death-roll would have been recorded. From all accounts, the Chinese belonging to the Tamar displayed the utmost pluck in the work of rescue, and Leading Seaman Tai Sing especially distinguished himself. More than once he dived into the heavy seas that were running and brought several boat-people to safety. We should like to pay a tribute to all who in any way had a part in this work, and we sincerely trust that Leading Seaman Tai Sing and any others who displayed exceptional gallantry will have their efforts suitably rewarded.

THE KAISER'S TRIAL.

Whilst we can admire Bethmann-Hollweg's willingness to stand his trial in place of the Kaiser, on the ground that under the German Constitution he was responsible for the latter's political acts, the suggestion is one which is hardly likely to be accepted; indeed, the Peace Treaty, which the Germans have signed, specifically provides for the trial of Wilhelm, which is to take place in London. All the same, there is no reason why Bethmann-Hollweg should not also be tried, and if he is so keen on accepting responsibility, the Allies will no doubt willingly oblige him. As to the Kaiser's lot in the business, even a German paper shows that he, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, was responsible for the issuing of decrees. Therefore we can directly charge him in connection with the submarine outrages and for such diabolical orders as those issued for the killing of wounded and other prisoners.

A REAL TRIAL CALLED FOR.

Now, we sincerely hope that this trial of the Kaiser will be no mock affair. In this regard, we regret the statement made by a high French authority on international law to the effect that there can be no question of a sentence of death or imprisonment. This expert, whoever he is, seems to have taken on himself the role of Judge and Jury also, and even at this time of day to have fixed the punishment. He says the Hohenzollerns will be declared forever deposed and that it will be made impossible for Wilhelm to do further harm by allotting him a residence which he will be forbidden to leave. If all this has been decided, why bother about the formality of a trial at all? This pre-judging of the Kaiser's case is to be deplored; it almost makes us think that the whole thing may be a "put up" business. If the Kaiser is to be tried, let the thing be done properly. Let him even be indicted for murder, for there are plenty of sorrowing people who are willing to frame such a charge against him. A "moral" trial does not suit the case in any way. In British law if one man conspires with others to murder, he is liable to the capital charge, though he himself may not have committed the actual deed. The Kaiser is indirectly—nay, directly—responsible for the murder of hundreds of non-combatants. Then let him face his accusers. If he is not to be hanged, then by all means let him be imprisoned, not merely allotted a residence.

COMPANY REPORT.

BANK INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

According to a telegram from the Head Office in Paris of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, at the annual meeting held at the Hotel de Ville on the 29th June, the profits of the bank for the year 1918 were stated to be 1,000,000 francs. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS A WISE FOOL THAT CAN KEEP HIS LACK OF WISDOM TO HIMSELF.

During Saturday there were notified two fatal cases of plague, both Chinese.

The rainfall during the past four days in Hongkong totalled 11.39 inches.

Lient. Col. John Ward, M.P., C.B., is at present staying at the Peak Hotel. A Shanghai paper says he is bound for Home.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 21st June, 1919, amounted to 71,418 tons and the sales during the period, to 82,563 tons.

Attention is directed to an announcement requesting all men who went from Hongkong on active service to communicate their names and addresses to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Amongst those who returned to the Colony by the Empress of Russia after being on active service were Mr. H. L. Denny, Mr. Macdonald (son of the late Inspector Macdonald), Mr. G. Miskin, Mr. R. A. Brand and Mr. R. D. Wilks.

It is proposed to give a series of monthly organ recitals at St. John's Cathedral, the first of which will be on the second Monday in August commencing at 9.15 p.m. The programme will consist of works by British composers and will include Elgar's "Imperial March," Parry's "Choral Preludes on 'Old 104th'" and "Meisembler," and West's "Festal Commemoration."

A Chinese was fined \$1,000, or four weeks' hard labour, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day at the Magistrate's, for being in possession of a revolver and left rounds of ammunition without a permit. The prisoner, who said he came from America, was arrested the other day on the On Lee prior to its departure for Kowloon. The ammunition was discovered in a razor case, while the revolver was concealed in the man's girdle.

An Indian Sergeant arrested a stone-breaker on Aberdeen Road on suspicion that the fifty-one sticks of gelignite and twenty detonators which the man was carrying were unlawfully come by. The man received two sticks of the explosive for every blasting operation, and it was suggested by the Police that he used one and appropriated the other. A fine of \$200, or in default three months' hard labour, was inflicted on the Chinese by Mr. G. N. Orme to-day.

A tug which he felt on his pocket indicated to Chinese that his purse had changed hands. He gave chase to the pickpocket and a constable finally arrested the thief. The latter this morning said that he had been deeply wronged. All that he had done was to pick up the purse which he saw lying on the ground. He was obligingly handing it back to the owner when he was mistaken for a thief and arrested. For this kind action, the Police recommended him as a useful inmate for the gaol. The Magistrate agreed, and handed out six weeks.

Friends of Sit Tsoi told him that to a man of his profession Hongkong was the best place. There he could make a fortune by begging from the rich foreigners. With a hopeful heart he started for Hongkong, only to find, on arrival here, that the fortune was only a dream. The foreigners were not so ready to give away their superfluous riches as he had hoped. Disillusioned and sad, he at last turned to his countrymen. At Pottinger Street yesterday where he had taken his stand, the Police took him, and told him that he would be banished. Surprised that they had not done so this morning, he enquired of Mr. R. E. Lindsell, who told him that he would be sent back to his village in due course, but in the meantime he must pay \$5, or take his share of the labour at the gaol for ten days.

KOWLOON GOLE.

In the Hind. Cmp. Competition for a cup presented by Mr. W. B. Hind, played off by the members of the Kowloon Golf Club, the Kowloon Golf Club won the cup.

CURRENT GOIN.

[BY "MERGARTOR"]

I am told that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports has informed the local rice importers and exporters that unless further rice supplies come into the Colony, the present stocks will be too low to allow the issue of export permits as freely as in the past. The average consumption of rice of a Chinese is a cattie a day. Taking on an average of one cattie per head per day as the measure of consumption for each local Chinese and reckoning on 600,000 Chinese in Hongkong, we must have in a week 4,200,000 catties. This comes to 12,000 tons per month. The local stocks are barely 22,000 tons in all. The prices of rice during the last week went up considerably, Siam usual being quoted to-day at 13.50 per picul. Dealers are reluctant to sell at even \$14.50, because they are afraid that the French Government is about to cut down further still the allotment for exportation, which was up till now 75,000 tons per month, of which 50,000 tons are for Europe and the balance of 25,000 tons for ports including Hongkong.

The question of restricting the exports of rice, I am told, came up recently before the Executive Council of the Colony, and one of the hon. members pointed out that the moment we stopped the exportation of this cereal, it would not come in because a good deal of the present demand was for export. He argued that it was a question of supply and demand and restricting the exports of rice from this Colony would not be a penance for our sins. That may be quite true, but how long will present stocks last without Government stopping export of rice to safeguard its own and the peoples' interests? If export permits are not issued as freely as has been done in the past it will help to conserve some of the local supplies. In the meantime the price of rice is soaring away and, what is more, we are faced with an immediate acute shortage.

The local ginger market has just opened, but unfortunately a serious element has arisen which will oblige manufacturers to quote prices rather high this season. Sugar, which is used for preserving the ginger, was last season selling at \$9 per picul, but to-day it is at \$14.50 per picul. With a big demand from Europe for Java sugar, it is feared the price of sugar will go up higher still. I am sorry for the ginger-preserving merchants of Hongkong. The ginger crop, however, appears to be a bumper one. The ginger farmers in consequence of the good prices that their previous crop fetched, especially from the balance of their last year's supplies, have many of them planted more than in former years. The new Cuban sugar crop is expected to be four million tons, which is a record one.

It is reported that Commander Beckwith, our new Superintendent of Imports and Exports, objects to the issue of licenses for the export of rice to Cuban ports. One of the Colony's merchants, in a conversation the other day with me, characterised this as a "nuisance," because he said, all the rice that has been going to San Francisco and Seattle eventually found its way to Cuban ports, which are really the consuming points.

The control of Siam rice is hailed with joy in Singapore. Opinion in the Straits is that they have a chance of faring better under a system of control in Siam than under a system that allowed profiteers to take the utmost advantage of unusual circumstances. There has been some experience now of the control of exports in Saigon, and of the control of imports in the Straits Settlements, and in both cases considerable complications and difficulties were encountered. The control in Siam must naturally have the same experience.

The consensus of opinion to-day as expressed by the leading authorities in the various lines of business is to the effect that there will be no further recession in the prices of materials and products. There is a likelihood of a change in the price of rubber, which is expected to rise.

OBITUARY.

MR. B. J. BOTELHO.

The local Portuguese community has lost one of its most prominent members in the person of Mr. Bras J. Botelho, senior partner of Botelho Bros., Hongkong, who passed away at Macao in the early hours of yesterday morning, after a long and painful illness.

The late Mr. Botelho, who was only 43 years of age, had been suffering from diabetes for a considerable time, and in November last the disease had taken such a strong hold on him that he was compelled to take to his bed, and eventually went over to Macao, where he was attended by Dr. Soares. After considerable treatment he appeared to be getting better, when he a few weeks ago he had an attack of partial paralysis which grew worse, and he finally passed away.

Deceased, who was Acting Consul for Nicaragua for a considerable time, endeared himself to all by his unfailing tact and courtesy, and by his genial and liberal disposition won the esteem and respect of the Portuguese community. He was always ready to help those of his compatriots in need, and to everyone who came to him for advice he lent a sympathetic ear.

The funeral takes place this evening. The remains were brought from Macao by the "Sui Tai," arriving here at 11.30 a.m., and taken to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, where the body will lie in the Chapel until the burial at 5.30 p.m.

Deceased leaves a widow, an aged mother, two brothers and three sisters to mourn his loss, and to them we extend our deepest sympathy.

The pronouncement made by the British Labour Party that all adjustments of wages in the future shall be based upon the cost of living is now generally accepted. Until the various Governments can show by authentic statistics that the cost of living has been reduced by a certain percentage due to the recession in prices of articles which are essential for the maintenance of the present standards of living, no reduction in wages will be accepted or considered. This has made necessary a readjustment of the attitude of the employers with reference to their costs of production. This being true, business must of necessity be resumed between the respective countries on the basis of the present cost of production.

The belief held by many businessmen that with the termination of the war prices would revert to somewhat near those prevailing prior to the war has had to give way in face of the facts mentioned above. It is true that in certain lines a recession was made with the expectation that it would again cause the law of supply and demand to become operative and thus hasten the resumption of business activity. As such reductions in prices were made with the object in view of creating business in such lines, it failed of its purpose for the reason that buyers throughout the world withheld the placing of orders until such time as their stocks had been depleted to the point that made it a necessity. With few exceptions there was no large surplus of supplies in any of the world's markets. Hence, with the lapse of time since the signing of the Armistice, different markets are now demanding a replenishment of their supplies. This has caused a notable change in all lines of production with the result that the increased demand has caused an advance of prices in most lines.

The trade of the Straits Settlements and of British Malaya is booming. The total imports for the year 1918 were valued at \$505,289,835 (or £25,067,147) as against \$457,880,000 (£22,894,000) for the year 1917. The value of exports was \$578,124,965 (£28,906,243) as against \$605,910,157 or £30,295,518.

The Singapore Chamber of Commerce has expressed its regret that the Government has not yet taken steps to encourage the export of Singapore produce to the United States.

TO-DAY'S MISC.

By this compromise, the Sub-Committee, however, will safeguard the respective principles for which they stand, and the main obstacles to union will be removed. The atmosphere of the times and the frame of mind are alike favourable to this happy consummation. Microscopical scrutiny of supposed differences of principle and time have gone out of fashion. All reasonable people look to broad issues, and it seems probable that this spirit of fraternity and common sense wins the day, the religious life of Scotland should enter upon the most rigorous and effective era that it has yet known.

Local Home Rule had a bad time in the House of Commons recently. First of all the Labour Party's Enabling Bill, proposing to give powers to local authorities to carry out certain improvements without coming to Parliament for sanction, was rejected by 157 votes to 25. Apart altogether from the question of municipal trading involved, this idea of giving extended powers to local authorities is not popular with certain vested interests. I have been told by the way, that it cost as much to get Parliamentary sanction for building a railway bridge across the Lee in Cork as it took actually to build the bridge. Then, the local Home Rule Bill, having been rejected, that for granting Home Rule to Scotland came on and was "talked out." Of course there are those who say that the Scots have a very efficient system of Home Rule as it is. I wonder what would happen if a Scotsman were to say nothing of Mr. Hamilton, were appointed Secretary for Scotland?

Even to-day we do not realise to the full all that we owe to the sweethearts and wives of our sailors, as the following shows in lighter vein: A merchant tramp put into a British port one morning and unloaded her cargo. She had run the gamut of a submarine attack, and it had been a very close thing. Her crew was not a British one, save for the skipper and mate, and when it came to clearing port to return in ballast to Norway, the men refused to go aboard and sail. The skipper argued and cursed them for chicken-livered rabbits but failed to move them. Down to the wharf, he said, the skipper's wife, "I have things were." "All right," she said, "just wait a bit." In a quarter of an hour she was back again, a porter frumding a box in front of her. "Now," she called to the deck hands, "I'm coming on this trip along with my old man. An' what's more, I've got my b-bit inside that box, and I'll bet the Huns somewhere below they get that." And the deck hands—clambered back on board, ashamed by the pluck and spirit of an Englishwoman.

By the return of the Independent Unionist at Antrim, Sir Edward Carson has suffered a serious defeat. The Independent Unionist was returned by more than a thousand votes above the Carsonite, despite the fact that there was a Liberal candidate, another sign of the times, who polled no less than 1,770 votes. Sir Edward Carson, threatened the loss of his valuable services as leader, if his candidature was not returned but he threatened in vain. On the total poll the non-Carsonite candidate, who was a majority of almost three thousand over the Carsonite, in a constituency that has hitherto been faithful to the Carsonite cause. This is a good omen for the future prosperity of Ireland, for if such men as Carson can be eliminated, there is a hope that North and South may come together. Carson recently had to apologise and pay damages for describing a traitor a rival candidate who had served throughout the war, now he has lost a seat which he has almost to retain for his life. It is true that Sir Edward Carson should be a good judge of reasons. It was he who urged arms from Germany, British troops if Home Rule imposed, it was the failure of Government to employ treasonous movements in Germany to believe that was on the verge of a revolution.

The Singapore Chamber of Commerce has expressed its regret that the Government has not yet taken steps to encourage the export of Singapore produce to the United States.

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LANDSLIPS IN HONGKONG.

NUMEROUS BUT NO SERIOUS DAMAGE.

The heavy rains of last week have been responsible for a number of landslips, the most serious of which was one which took place on Saturday morning on the Peak Tramway on the portion of the junction forming the cut for the recent alterations on the Peak Tramway. The slip did not entirely block the Tramway line. The Peak Tramway people got on the work of clearing it and the trams started to run at 5 o'clock on Saturday between Kennedy Road and Barker Road.

Yesterday morning another landslip occurred on the Peak Tramway just in the same spot as the previous morning. The place has now been shored up to prevent the earth coming down more. The shoring is all in the way of the Tramway, so the Tramway Company cannot run their trams at this point. There will not be any traffic for the time being except for Kennedy Road as the Company is getting the spot made permanently safe for traffic by the erection of a stone or a concrete wall.

There have been other minor slips on private properties, without obstructing traffic. There were landslips on Robinson Road and another at the junction of Conduit and Robinson Roads, not of very great importance.

There were numerous other slips in the New Territories and in Kowloon, but no great damage was done.

It is reported that a wall between Sir Robert Ho Tung's residence and the London Missionary Society's Hall at Bonham Road suddenly collapsed yesterday afternoon. The wall collapsed in the direction of Sir Robert's house, but, fortunately, no-one suffered any injury from the accident.

JAPANESE ATTACKED.

SCENE AT HUNGHOM.

What was described by Inspector Brown as "a mild form of anti-Japanese demonstration," took place on Saturday night in Hunghom. Two Japanese sailors from one of the ships in the Kowloon Docks were returning to their ship when a large crowd of Chinese gathered in their wake, and began to throw stones and to use bamboo poles on them. The Japanese had also to run the gauntlet of a fire of clogs and various other missiles from the houses thrown for the most part by Chinese women, who showed as much hatred for the Japanese as the male Chinese. One Chinese, more pugnacious than the rest, chased the Japanese with a big stone and hurled it at them, but fortunately for the Japanese and for the thrower it passed over their heads.

The timely arrival of two Indian constables was fortunate, for the Japanese stood a chance of being badly maltreated. The constables rescued the Japanese and arrested the Chinese who threw the stone. On the way to the Police Station, the constables with their prisoner and the Japanese were followed by the mob, who kept up a continual cry of "Ta! Ta! Ta! (Beat them!)." However, they made no further attempt at assaulting the Japanese. One of the constables, on returning to his beat, had a stone thrown at him by a Chinese, whom he promptly arrested.

The two arrested Chinese were this morning produced before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy. The man who threw the stone at the Japanese was fined \$15, or three weeks, while the other prisoner was mulcted in a \$30 fine, or, in default of payment, one month's hard labour.

ACTIVE REMEDIES.

[A Paris doctor declares that the cake-walk, freely indulged in, will kill the hardest microbe.]

The waltz is not without its charm.
The polka has its points.
The barn-dance need not cause alarm
To those who've supple joints.
The cellar-flap with joy is seen
Though seldom at a ball.
But when it comes to Hygiene
The cake-walk beats them all.

There was a time in days gone by,
When, if I felt unwell,
Unto my doctor I would fly,
In haste my symptoms tell,
And pay the varlet thumping fees.
It seemed my only chance.
But new M.D.s no longer please.
It's cheaper far to dance.

Should limb or cranium throb and ache,
I don my lightest shoe,
And hired menials music make.
It's what they're paid to do.
"Down South" 's exhilarating strains
Burst from the gay banjo.
Quaint rag-time steps dispel my pain,
And urge a healthy glow.

Ye invalids, though old and stout,
Accept the proffered boon,
Forgetting gout, step boldly out
To emulate the coon.
Attempt the measures I suggest,
Scorn not what I advise.
The plan, believe me, is the best.
This way salvation lies.

P.G. Wodehouse in the Globe.

THANKS FOR PEACE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life.
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your heart.
That God has given to you, the priceless dower
To live in these great times, and bear your part
In Freedom's crowning hour.
That ye may tell your sons—who see the light
High in the heavens—their heritage to take:
"I saw the powers of darkness put to flight;
I saw the morning break."

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.
At St. Joseph's Church two services were held. At 7.40 a.m. the Communion service was well attended despite the bad weather. The Act of Consecration to the Sacred Heart was read and the beautiful invocation "and peace to all nations" doubtless impressed all. The Solemn Thanksgiving Service took place at 10 a.m. a large congregation being present. The Rev. Fr. Augustine celebrated the Mass. The choir gave a very able rendering of Perosi's "Te Deum Laudamus." Mass. It is a beautiful composition by a great writer of Church Music and received very sympathetic treatment. The solos were rendered by Mrs. Charlton, Staff, Serg. Lyth and Mr. Fisher with great acceptability. The last strophe of the "Agnus Dei" was very fitting to the nature of the service, particularly the final invocation "dona nobis pacem"—give us peace. A short sermon was preached by the celebrant in which he spoke of the duty of showing gratitude to God. He asked all to pray that the nations might live in peace and that the spirit of Bolshevism which was appearing amongst many nationalities might be eradicated. At the conclusion of Mass the "Te Deum" was sung in Gregorian chant by the choir and celebrant alternately. The prayer of thanksgiving being said the service concluded with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Great praise is due to the choir who worked hard to make the musical portion of the service a success. When the new organ is erected they hope to render "Ravanello's Mass." Mr. Braga was at the organ. A pair of additional candelabra with 21 lights each; the gift of Mrs. Carroll, were used for the first time on the altar. These with a profusion of flowers had a charming effect.

THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.
There was a large attendance of Parsees at 29, Elgin Street when a thanksgiving service was led by the priest, P. C. Sidwa, who made reference to the victories of the Allied arms and the coming of Peace. He also spoke of the fighting in Afghanistan and hoped that it would soon cease, the ill-advised Amir coming to his senses and seeing how foolish it had been to attack the British.

UNION CHURCH.
The service at Union Church was well attended, the preacher being the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, who said:

We are met this morning in conformity with the behest of the King, which will doubtless find a response throughout the whole Empire, to render thanks to God that the Treaty of Peace has at length been signed.

The notice has been too short for us to make such preparation as we should have wished, but I think it must be agreed that the earliest date possible is the most appropriate for the great solemn purpose. We cried to God when we were in distress, and we should indeed do all if we failed to acknowledge His goodness in that the prayer was heard.

Eighteen months ago, when news of the armistice came, the Churches filled as to themselves at shorter notice still. Such was the profound sense of relief and gratitude for perils past, for blood-shed discontinued, for right and justice vindicated, that had church doors remained closed the people were almost in a mind to have forced them open. We Britons are not religiously demonstrative, but that was an occasion when our reserve was broken down, our affection of diffidence forgotten, and we made no secret that the thing we desired most of all was to assemble ourselves together to praise the God of our fathers. Our hearts overflowed, and the praises which rise from overflowing hearts fall not to reach the ear of the God of Sabaoth.

Since then, the world has passed through a trying and anxious experience. The trial and anxiety are by no means ended, but a sense of extreme importance has been added

with the definite signature of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied nations and their chief opponent. The Germans have at length been obliged to admit themselves beaten. Their signature of the Treaty is an acknowledgment of unqualified defeat, in the face of all mankind.

Such an admission was necessary, for without it the glamour of German military power would not have been wholly swept away. The ideals, such as they are, which that evil system stood for, have been, for the time at any rate, overwhelmed in disaster, which is for the soul's health of the world, and not least of the German people themselves, if they will so accept it. To the last they have striven to avoid open acknowledgment that they have been met and unequivocally worsted on their own chosen ground of military might.

Their representatives have made every effort, open and secret, to appear as, in some sort, negotiators on terms more or less equal for the winding up of a war which all parties were weary of, and had come to regard as a great mistake. In the same spirit their nationals in China, as you will remember, desired to take part in the rejoicings over the Armistice. That was forbidden, and rightly. Even in the Far East it would never have been to allow the victors to be so humiliated.

It is necessary, therefore, to have a future improvement in the life of nations, a future improvement in the life of nations, a future improvement in the life of nations.

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Empress of Russia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Asia	Oct. 16	Nov. 6
Empress of Japan	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
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THANKS FOR PHASE.

(Continued from Page 1)

mon rights and liberties should be known beyond all doubt, to have failed like others before it, and to have involved the conspiracy, not only in execution, but in ruin. The signing of the Treaty is a repudiation of the old lesson that what men do to others they bring in the end upon themselves, that wrong-doing inevitably recoils with a stroke which is grievous. "Though hand join in hand," said Solomon, "yet shall not the evil man go unpunished."

It is true, proved true, once again that all may mark and learn. Much we used to hear about the irresistible power of the German military machine, and indeed its like had not been seen in history. But we have been shown once more that no weapon which is formed against God can prosper.

The instrument forged in Germany was set to attempt the one impossible thing, namely to hack its way through the moral law. Its edge was blunted at the first stroke—the invasion of blameless Belgium—and now it is cast aside, broken, befouled, a byword.

To the last, as you must know, it was said among the Chinese around us that Germany would never sign the Treaty. The war would be renewed, the Allies would be set against each other, some way out would be found—the one thing not to be believed was that the puissant and self-confident race which had boasted so loudly and shown itself so warlike would be forced to swallow its pride and drink the cup of humiliation it had long prepared for others. But that is what has come to pass, and it is well it should be understood in the Far East as throughout the whole world.

We want no imitations in the Eastern hemisphere of the militaristic conspiracy which has so ignominiously collapsed in the West. When God's judgments are in the earth the inhabitants of the world learn righteousness. It would almost seem that at the present stage of human development they refuse to learn that under any other circumstances. Well, if the issue of the late war is not the most impressive reminder of the fact that only righteousness can exalt any nation, there is neither such a thing as Divine government of the world nor any moral meaning to be gathered from human history.

This is not the time to discuss the terms of the Treaty in any detail. That they should fall short of the ideal is inevitable, but the Allied nations put their best men to the work and they have done their best in circumstances of inexpressive difficulty. Surely the part of wisdom is to accept the Treaty as on the whole the best settlement attainable for the present, and to believe that as time goes on modifications for the better will reveal themselves as desirable and practicable.

The Germans, of course, have made a great outcry. That was to be expected, yet at the same time they scarcely deny that if they had won the war they would have imposed terms much harder. Time will show whether the burden laid on the Germans is as they declare greater than can be borne. If so, they can rely upon a reasonable and merciful spirit behind the machinery which the Treaty provides for possible readjustment. Unfortunately up to now they have been going exactly the wrong way about to promote such a spirit.

That they should be reluctant to accept the Treaty was natural, but even in the hour of humiliation a great nation should show some dignity, and refrain from filling the air with shrill expostulations and mutterings of revenge. Then there is the Scapa Flow incident and the burning of the French flags. One may confess some sneaking sympathy with the sailor who scuttles his ship rather than hand her over. But the bad faith of the business is well it is bad faith, which, when all is said, has been the worst of Germany's sins, and the sin beyond all others which makes an easier settlement impossible. As for the burning of the flags it shows the lack of knightliness and the spirit of spite and hate on the part of all Germany, from the highest to the lowest, which have caused the bitter disillusionment of the war to many who had thought well of the Germans, and are the despair of those who would like to think well of them still.

Are the German people mad, that they persist in giving themselves more and more to be loved?

(Continued on Page 2)

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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	11th July at 4 p.m.	ACORN
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For	Steamship	On
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwangsang	Tues. 8th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Wed. 8th July at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwangsang	Thur. 10th July at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri. 11th July at 8 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 11th July at 8 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 11th July at 8 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenwang	Fri. 11th July at 8 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamer on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated on chart.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Borneo by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to Kanton, Swatow, Tientsin, and other ports.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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Hongkong to San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	16th July.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	13th Aug.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	10th Sept.
S.S. "WEST SEQUANA"	14th July.
S.S. "WEST CONAB"	10th Aug.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—Company's Office in Telephone No. 141. ALEXANDRA BUILDING. Chater Road.

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"ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCELAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOISO MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma, via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.
"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
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KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July.

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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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Y. K. K.

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(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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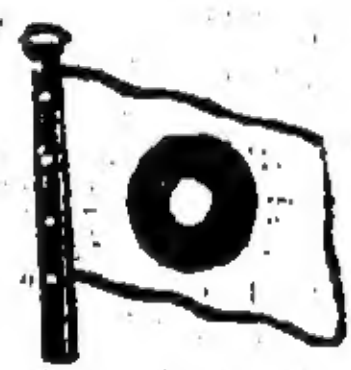
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Top Floor, King's Building.



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Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about July 14th.
For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.

"ELDRIDGE" ... 15th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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5th Floor, Hotel Maansons.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... SAILING DATE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

U. S. B. "CADARETTA" ... about 17th July.

"TANCRED" ... 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For New York via Panama

Canal.

S.S. GAELIC PRINCE

Will be despatched for the above port on the 20th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

Agents.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	2nd July.	8th July.

* calls Saigon, omits Manila.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Woofohsiang, from Shanghai.

Admiral Rodgers Gunboat

General Alava, from Peking.

Liang Wang Chungwa Co., from Shanghai.

Everett, from Kobe.

Kanjiro Memotani, s.s. Yokohama-Marui, from Osaka.
Mulie, Hongkong Hotel, from Nara.
Yahsang, from Hankow.
Tamkwonkai, from Shanghai.
Suiguan, 26 Yeosowkankai, from Amoy.
Leehonghin, from Amoy.
Continental Trading, Queens Road, from Kobe.
Cheung, from Shanghai.
Module, from Kobe.

T. KRING.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong July 4, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Bertrand Messageries, from Havre.

Ezra, from Manila.

K. Baxter, Hongkong Hotel, from Vancouver.

Mallien, Hongkong Hotel, from Haiphong.

Pirie, Shipping Office, from Singapore.

Practician, from Singapore.

Samuel Samuel & Co., from London.

W. F. Alder, Carlton Hotel, from Manila.

J. K. GIBSON.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.,

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—			
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH
KOWLOON			
No. 1 Dock (Keelway)	100	20	10
No. 2 Dock (Keelway)	100	20	10
No. 3 Dock (Keelway)	100	20	10
No. 4 Dock (Keelway)	100	20	10
No. 5 Dock (Keelway)	100	20	10
No. 6 Dock (Keelway)	100	20	10
No. 7 Dock (Keelway)	100	20	10
No. 8 Dock (Keelway)	100	20	10
No. 9 Dock (Keelway)	100	20	10
No. 10 Dock (Keelway)	100	20	10
HAIPHONG			
Keelway	100	20	10
Keelway	100	20	10
Keelway	100	20	10
Keelway	100	20	10
Keelway	100	20	10
Keelway	100	20	10
Keelway	100	20	10
Keelway	100	20	10
Keelway	100	20	10
Keelway	100	20	10

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. Manager, Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO

sailed from San Francisco on the 11th, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at Hongkong July 14th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M.

(European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 11th May, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M.

(European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 20th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINGO MARU

(Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAIFUKU M.

(Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 24th June and is expected here on the 16th July.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M.

arrived at Yokohama June 28th and will sail July 1st, as per schedule, being due at this Port July 14th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU

(Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via usual ports on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 18th July.

Telegraphic advice from the Pacific Mail Co.'s Shanghai office states that the s.s. ECUADOR

Voy 13, Out, left that port on Monday June 30th, for Manila, and is expected to arrive at this port on the 10th inst.

Advice from the Pacific Mail Co.'s Manila office states that the s.s. WEST SEQUANA is due here on the 10th inst.

The M. M. s.s. DUNERA left Shanghai for this Port on the 5th instant at 6 a.m. with the home-ward English Mails, and is due here on the 8th instant at about daylight.

PAUCITY OF PENNIES.

Several of the London banks are at present being put to a good deal of inconvenience owing to a shortage of coppers. One reason given is the inability of the gas companies to collect the coppers from the slot meters promptly. A large number of householders in a London suburb recently were unable to use the gas supply owing to the meters being choked with pennies.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

s.s. "KIYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

Monday 30th June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of the cargo, where all cargo remaining undelivered on and after Sunday 6th July.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined, Tuesday, 8th July, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1919.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "BENARTY"

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON

and STRAITS

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under- signed on or before the 14th July, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "KIYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO,

JAPAN PORTS.

Monday, 30th June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all cargo remaining undelivered on and after Sunday 6th July.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Thursday, 10th July, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or godown and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

T. TAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1919.

TIDE TABLE

From 1st June to 15th July

At High Water

At Low Water

At High Water

At Low Water

At High Water

At Low Water

At High Water

At Low Water

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer

TERESIAS

Consignees are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into 'Holly's' Godown, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1919.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON, COLOMBO

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 15)
ANGLO-AMERICAN AMITY.

London, July 2.
President Wilson has cordially replied to the King's peace message, referring especially to the new Anglo-American ties.

COTTON RIOTS.

THE TROUBLE SPREADS.

London, July 2.
The cotton riots have spread to Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield. Large crowds, mostly women and girls, are parading the streets and smashing hundreds of windows. Tens of thousands are idle and a general lock-out of cotton workers is threatened.

CAMEROONS AND TOGOLAND.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

Paris, July 1.
A Franco-British Agreement with regard to the Cameroons and Togoland has been drawn up by Lord Milner and M. Simon. It will be submitted to the League of Nations for ratification. It gives France four-fifths of the Cameroons, including the capital, Duala, and the whole of the existing lines, also the Mishahoe and Atakpame Railways in Togoland. France, in exchange, cedes an important district to the north, the tribes in which are naturally attached to the British Gold Coast. While conforming to the interests of the natives, the partition has from the French viewpoint the advantage of giving Dahomey an important outlet to the sea.

U.S. RED CROSS WORK.

HONGKONG THANKED.

The Chairman of the Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross has received a letter from the Chief of the Foreign Division of the American Red Cross in Washington, on behalf of the Division and of the general headquarters of the organization, thanking the Hongkong Chapter particularly for services during the war, and especially with respect to work done in Siberia. The letter indicates that the work of the Chapters of the American Red Cross in China has evoked unusual interest among all people concerned in Red Cross work.

FRENCH VOCALIST AT THE VICTORIA A.

There is a special attraction offering at the Victoria Theatre to-night, and the two successive nights, when M. Henri Marchant, a French vocalist of some repute, will appear. He has just had a most successful season in the Dutch East Indies and is on the way to the United States and Europe.

M. Marchant gave a recital at the Dutch Club last night and was very warmly greeted. His repertoire at the Victoria Theatre will consist of French and English songs.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE WESTERN STREET MURDER.

The June Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K. C., Chief Justice.

Leung So was indicted on a charge of murder, and pleaded not guilty.

The Crown solicitor Mr. G. H. Wakeman, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. E. Bellios, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, defended the accused.

The jury were Messrs. B. W. Tape, F. A. Mackintosh, A. P. Samy, W. N. J. Flemming, C. Stewart, F. Rapp and H. W. Dick. Opening the case for the prosecution, the Crown Solicitor said the prisoner was charged with the murder of a Chinese Constable named Chan Chi on May 4 last. At about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of May 4, a robbery took place at a house in Western Street. The woman whose house was robbed would tell the jury that whilst the robbers were in her house, she was fired at. Whistles were blown and the police from No. 2 Station rushed into Western Street and when they arrived, the robbers had fled.

OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Manila, June 27.

Two men are facing the charge of murder in connection with a bomb explosion which killed a Filipino newboy, aged 15, and injured seven others, including two American sailors, on Friday last in Plaza Gait, one of the most important plazas of Manila. The bomb is alleged to have been planted by a striker on one of the street cars. The conductor saw the bomb, its fuse smoking, underneath a seat in the car and grabbed it and threw it into the street before it exploded, probably saving the lives of 15 persons who were passengers. Bernardino Manabat, 29 years, formerly employed by the Manila Electric Railway Company as a mechanic, was arrested for planting the bomb and is said to have confessed to Secret Service officials. Domingo Simeon, whom he implicated in the confession, was also arrested. The latter is secretary of the Labour Congress which has been engineering the strike of some 300 street car employees. Both men pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder when arraigned in the Court of First Instance yesterday and were remanded to jail without bail. Manabat goes to trial on July 1. Simeon will be tried later. Crisanto Evangelista, head of the Printers' Union, and a member of the Filipino Mission which lately went to the United States in the interest of independence for the Philippines, has been arrested for seditious utterances in connection with the strike agitation. He is alleged to have been responsible for inciting the strikers to violence. He has pleaded not guilty and is put on 1,000 pesos bail.

Plans for a monster Victory celebration in Manila soon after the Peace Treaty is signed, will be started soon. Governor Yeater is expected to name a general committee within a few days. The Manila League of Elks has already got a committee at work which will co-operate with the Governor's committee.

Another rice crisis which the Philippines are now facing is occupying the attention of the Government, which proposes to purchase rice and sell at cost, or less to the people. The islands are said to have an adequate supply but it has been held in large measure by speculators who hoped for big profits. It is impossible to move this supply as rapidly as needed, even in the event that the government takes over. Fear of agitation and unrest among the masses is entertained unless quick action is taken.

Insular authorities will hold an investigation into the reason why the lightkeeper and his assistants at Apo Reef light, 40 miles off the northern coast of Mindanao, in the line of the trade routes to the Straits Settlements and Australia, have been for over three months without the visit of a supply ship. The steamer Pathfinder of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, discovered the plight of the 21 persons on the reef in response to a distress signal. The lightkeeper, by conserving oil, using none for lighting his quarters or for cooking for weeks past, had managed to keep the light burning but had only two days' supply when the Pathfinder called. They had been subsisting almost entirely on mussels and fish. A small sailing boat had been dispatched from the lighthouse to secure relief but has not been heard from. It is feared that the occupants have been lost. The insular officials are inquiring into the reason that the Bureau of Commerce and Industry failed to send its supply ship to this lighthouse once a month according to schedule.

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, will arrive in Manila next week on the Empress of Russia. He will be accorded a rousing welcome, the arrangements for which have been made by the leading native politicians. It is rumored that the Philippine Legislature will be called into session shortly at which Mr. Quezon will report his findings on the proposed independence. It is also reported that Mr. Quezon proposes to return to the United States several months hence to lobby for independence.

A group of Japanese is visiting here, and Government leaders are in contact with them.

SHANGHAI PRESS.

OBJECTION TO LICENSING.

In connection with the intention of the Shanghai Municipal Council to secure powers for licensing the business of printer, lithographer, engraver or printer or publisher of any newspaper or periodical, as expressed in the Municipal Gazette, the following letter has been addressed to the Council by the American Chamber of Commerce of China:—
The attention of the American Chamber of Commerce of China has been called to the proposed amendment by-law to be submitted to the ratifiers whereby newspapers and printing offices are to be licensed. The proposed action is covered in the Municipal Gazette for Thursday, June 26 on page 209, and reads as follows:—
"The omission to provide for the licensing of the Press and of printing establishments, etc., must be considered serious. That the Council should be vested with every power necessary to the preservation of peace and good order within the Settlement was amply demonstrated in the recent student unrest which ultimately extended to the merchant and labouring classes of the Chinese community. In particular, it is essential that the Council should have full power of immediate action, without recourse to any other authority, to prevent the publication of any printed matter of a character calculated to incite to a breach of the peace. Accordingly the council will submit the Consular Body's text of By-laws for the ratifiers' approval, with the following words inserted in By-law XXXIV between the words 'goats' and 'to sell,' viz:—'or carry on the business of a printer, lithographer or engraver or print or publish any newspaper or periodical.'"

This proposed regulation is contrary to American principles and is one which Americans cannot support. To this end we call your attention to Article 1, under the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America as follows:—
"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Americans feel that the right of free speech and free press are safeguards of their liberty, and they cannot do other than oppose attempts to deprive themselves as well as the Chinese of these rights. The operation of this law would create an intolerable situation in Shanghai since it would transfer to the Municipal Council and especially to the Municipal Police full authority to regulate and suppress any American publication which violated its regulations.

The proposal to licence newspapers and printing offices in the International Settlement would have the effect of establishing a permanent official censorship on all newspapers and other publications here. It would place in the hands of a small body of men complete power to close up any newspaper, foreign or Chinese, forbid the publication of any book, pamphlet or circular and to expatriate this great power without recourse or appeal.

We desire especially to call to your attention the fact that Shanghai is the publishing centre of China and the proposed by-law would immediately tend to destroy at once the goodwill value of every newspaper and magazine in this city. The printing and publishing business and allied industries constitute one of the largest elements in the business life of this community. The enactment of this by-law would at once tend to kill this important industry that means so much to the future development of China.

For the reasons mentioned in the foregoing and for many others affecting the liberties of the people of this city which we might mention, we trust you will understand our position in this matter—which in our opinion is also the opinion of most of the liberal minded citizens of this city and China in general.

Thank you, we are
Very truly yours
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CHINA.
(Signed) J. B. POWELL
Secretary.

Shanghai, June 23, 1919.
In connection with a few weeks' study political conditions in the islands. The Japanese community is arranging their entertainment. They will also visit Hongkong, Singapore, Java and other islands.

GERMAN PRINCESS IN THE ROCK.

CHARGE OF STEALING FURNITURE.

At Bromley (Kent) Police Court, Daisy Irving, 27, described as an actress and German subject, was charged with stealing a piano, a sewing machine, a quantity of cutlery and various household articles, the property of Mrs. Lydia Martin, of Homestead-road, Bromley. She was further charged with attempting to obtain £86 by false pretences from William Caston, Kildoran-road, Brixton, and £20 from Edward Gough Richards, Farn-road, Erit.

The defence she put forward was one of mistaken identity. The defendant stated that she was christened "Diamonds Wilhelma Hohenzollern," and was born at Potsdam in January 1893, her father being Prince Victor Wilhelm Hamburg Hohenzollern, nephew of the ex-Kaiser, and cousin to the ex-Crown Prince. Her mother was a French woman. The only name she knew her by was Daisy Irving. She was an actress. The prisoner said she had visited nearly every country in the world, but first came to England from Paris last October. She was then accompanied by her parents, and they went to a flat in Elgin-avenue, Maida Vale, where they were received by Countess Karmyris, but she did not know to whom the flat belonged. Some days later her father brought a Miss Cooper to tea, and on November 14 both her father and mother left the flat, her father telling her that he had arranged with Miss Cooper to look after her. She remained at the flat until November 20, when she and Miss Cooper went to Weymouth in a touring caravan. The only time that she went out was when she went in Miss Cooper's motorcar. The driver was a Mr. Jack May, who she thought was a French American. On April 1, she motored with Jack May to Dymchurch, to a bungalow called Findlay Cot, in response to a letter from Miss Cooper. The defendant explained that Miss Cooper was very like her, but had darker hair and spoke with an American accent. They were considered sisters because they were dressed alike. The Magistrate committed the prisoner for trial at the next Kent Assizes.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY IN THE ARGENTINES.

LIKENS TO GERMAN METHODS.

The Buenos Ayres correspondent, Mr. Fernan Cid of A.B.C., a Madrid Journal, comments on the wonderful activity the Japanese have shown in every branch of commercial activity in the Argentine ever since the war broke out.

"The Japanese found in this country a vast field for their activities and a spirit of tolerance, which was wanting in other quarters." Thus, through their patience and diligence in work, the Japanese have made their way into every branch of commerce, and won a high reputation. "Japan attained this end through the employment of methods other countries with more experience in modern life did not bring into work. The Japanese are specialists and experts; they did not trust their action in South America to the hands of private enterprise which lacked preparation; all those who devote themselves to one of the above named activities (banking, commerce, agriculture, politics) came from the commercial schools of Kyoto, Nagoya, Nagasaki, Tokyo, etc. In this way, their commercial houses are veritable centres of commercial information: propaganda, and activity. The advantage the employment of these methods brings to the Japanese community is incalculable. With the exception of the German, none else pursued this road of expansion with such a perfect and systematic plan. The others always acted on their initiative, without special regard to their fatherland's national interests. The efforts of these people (Japanese) deserves great praise. They are small, affable, orderly, they are the Titans of work; besides, they carry in their minds the inexhaustible vigour of conquerors, confident in their will, preparation, and collective co-operation. How many Europeans will now have to learn from them."

NEW AND CAPTIVE.

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

HENRI MARCHANT,

AN INTERNATIONAL

SINGER, WILL GIVE A

SELECTION OF UP-TO-

DATE AMERICAN, ENG-

LISH & FRENCH SONGS.

NOTICE.

1. The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, hereby invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situate in the BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as LOT NUMBER 24, which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and the conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by Jelsens & Co., has an area of 12,645 sq. ft. and is situate at the corner of South Avenue and First Street. A Residence, Godown and Servants' Quarters are built upon the site.

2. The Custodian further invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situate in the BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as LOT NUMBER 51, which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and the conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by Melchers and Company, has an area of 12,645 sq. ft. and is situated at the corner of Central Avenue and Third Street. A Residence, Godown and Comptroller's Quarters are built upon the site.

3. Particulars and conditions of sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consul-General, in Hongkong to the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4. Inspection of the properties can be arranged by applying to H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton.

5. Tenders in writing for either of the properties, which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai," so as to reach him not later than the 1st day of August 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 18th day of August, 1919.

6. The Custodian is not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

ALLAN G. Mossop,
Custodian in China of Enemy Property,
20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, 1st July, 1919.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE Steamship

"BENLEDI"

From MIDDLESEB, LONDON

AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th July will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th July or they will not be recommended.

All Broken, Chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 12th July at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents,
HONGKONG, 1st July, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

In view of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting held 21st June, 1919, the Bank is in charge of the Manager, Mr. J. Usang Ly. The resolution reads:—
"It was resolved that in order to carry out the new policy of the Board to assume more active control the President be requested to refrain from exercising his usual powers of active administration of the Bank pending the revision of the Articles of Association by an Extraordinary and Special Meeting of the Shareholders the date for which meeting are to be decided later."

By order of the Board,
J. K. CHOY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1919.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

From this date until further notice Mr. George Herbert Elliott has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS
Manager for China.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation Peking, Allied and Neutral Nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in Gold currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date. Canton, 5th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The Colonial Secretary will be obliged if all those who went from Hongkong on Active Service and have now returned to the Colony will communicate their names and addresses to the Colonial Secretary's Office. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

FETTES COLLEGE WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

Any old Fettesians who would like information with regard to the above Fund may obtain same from B.D.F. Beth, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Shanghai, who will also be glad to receive subscriptions on behalf of the Honorary Treasurers.

The Industrial & Commercial Bank Ltd.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, C.H.

Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

Now is the Time to Start Your Account.

SAVINGS OR CURRENT.

Your own Account of Resources.

assures You.

FREEDOM OF ACTION.

SELF-RESPECT.

HAPPINESS.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

WISEMAN'S

delicious

ICE CREAMS

in various flavours

can be sent out ready for serving

for

PICNIC TREAT

or

DINNER PARTIES

From \$2.00 per doz.

D.M. GORDON

Pages 407

(Continued from Page 6.)

But I do believe it can be sincerely claimed that never before did statesmen deliberate on the results of a great war with a more genuine desire to secure what is just and right for all, to keep clear of more vindictiveness—terrible as has been the provocation—to consider the small nations in some other light than as spoils of war to be bartered and to interpret the treaty to lay the

The tasks of the future are indeed stupendous. Looked at in the light only of human inability they may well appear confounding. But the Providence which directed the past will not be wanting to the time to come. God's arm is not shortened that it cannot save. His faithfulness, written in the heavens, has been reassuringly manifested to us in the recent triumph. He has wrought. To Him be glory, and if that be not only testified in words but diligently put into life and work. His glory will be manifested to our children's children in a world where peace abides because goodwill prevails and the nations of the earth have learnt to obey the Christ, who alone is our peace.

Whom shall we be broken down

CATHEDRAL

union was not less necessary than force; because force without complete union did not give us victory, and would certainly never have given it to us. It was by the acceptance of the discipline of unity and the obedience of all to one supreme command that we recognized the sovereignty of order—of that order without which the most heroic sacrifices would have remained sterile; of that order upon which alone depends the divine majesty of France.

Peace—another victory, in the triumph of God and His order—obedience to the law, unity, a disciplined nation—these have been the crowning of our sacrifices, the reward of our efforts in the war, which the Allied nations have won.

remains of Thy people, and deliver
the tongues of unclean speech
against Israel. O Father, show
the shadow of Thy pre-ails from
oppression and understand the
Heaven the day when the
of more understand that the

MORE PEACE DETAILS

Historic scenes in the French/Chamber program with the deepest emotion occurred when M. Clemenceau formally presented the Bill for the ratification of the Peace Treaty. "Le Journal" states that in order to hasten the date of the operation of the Peace Treaty as soon as the Treaty is ratified by Germany and any three of the great Allies, the latter will appoint delegates to declare at a meeting at Paris that the Treaty has been regularly confirmed whereupon the Peace Terms will be immediately enforced.

THANKSGIVING FOR PEACE

"In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that it was decided to hold Peace Thanksgiving Services throughout the country on July 6. Their Majesties would attend the service at Saint Pauls; at which the Speaker and Lord Chancellor would be present. Peers and members of the House of Commons would be invited. It was further more contemplated to hold a national rejoicing on June 19 when celebrations would be held in London wherein the Navy, Army, Mercantile Marine etc would be represented and American troops would be invited to participate. He hoped the day of general rejoicing would be observed throughout the country and the Empire.

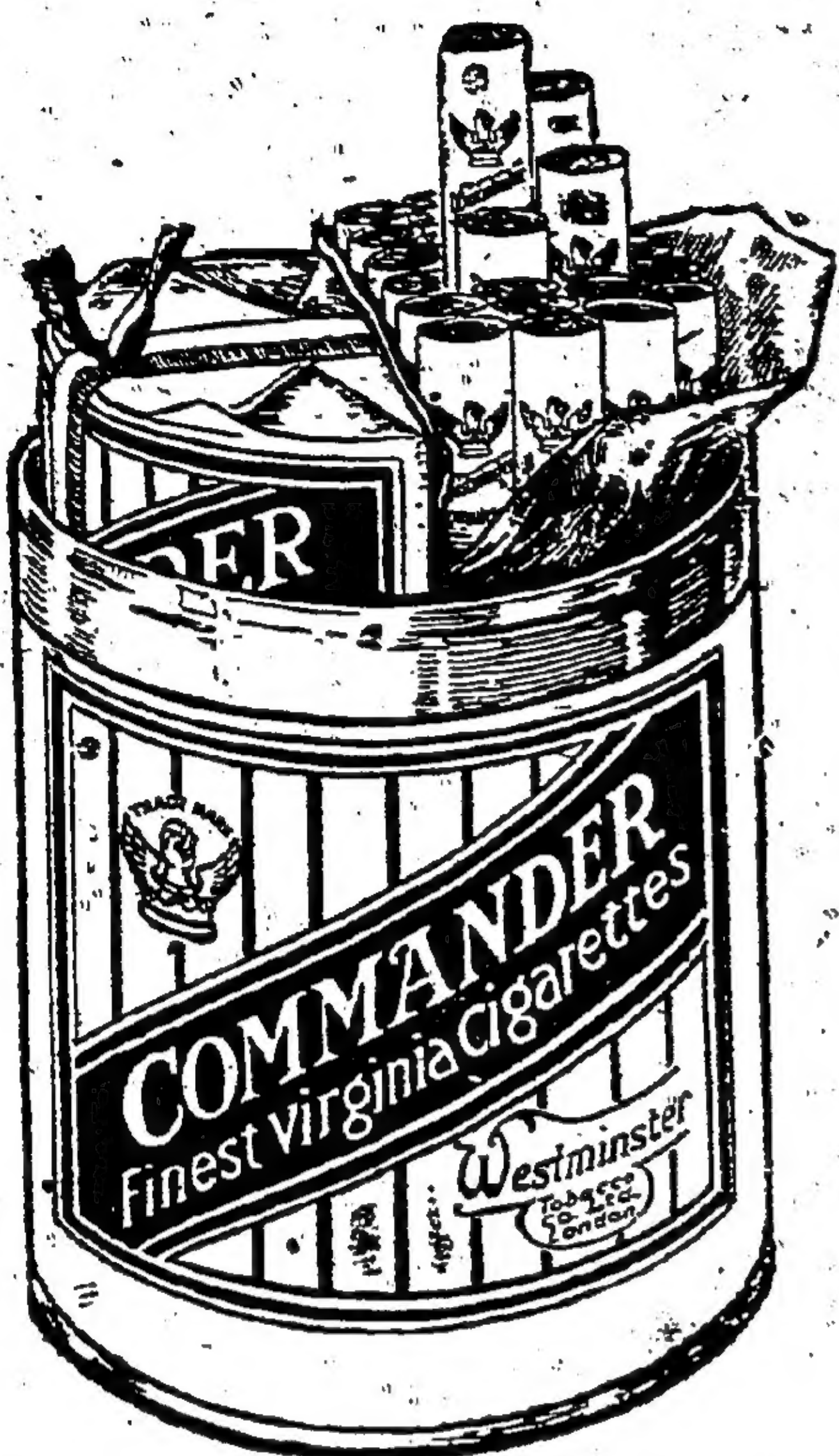
FRENCH METAL WORKERS.

Paris, June 30.
Paris metal workers return to work to-day after a month's strike.

perfect vest beneath the shelter of
 Thy divine presence in the crowded
 places among the hosts and years
 who thrice in all this brightness of
 the Armageddon have been
 on earth, and in the presence of
 Thy sacred and all-powerful
 arm, raised in the hour of
 our need, have been the victors
 of the world, the victors of the
 world, the victors of the world.

NOTICES

This is the Tin

A
Large
Sized
Cigaretteof
Unquestioned
excellence.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE
STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by Imperial American Tobacco Co., China Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$713 3/4
Marine Insurances	
Cantons	\$437 1/2
North China	\$230
Unions	\$180
Yangtzes	\$25 1/2
Far Easterns	\$23
Fire Insurances	
China Fires	\$141
H.K. Fires	\$330
Shipping	
Douglases	\$96 1/2
Steamboats	\$23
Indos (Prof.)	\$32
Indos (Def.)	\$158
Shells	b. ex. div. 200
Ferries	\$34
Refineries	
Sugars	\$159
Malabons	\$40
Mining	
Kailans	\$55
Langkats	\$21
Shanghai Loans	\$21
Shai Explorations	\$2
Ranhs	\$44 1/2
Tronohs	\$52 1/2
Urals	\$93
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	\$157
K. Docks	\$139
Shai Docks	\$27
N. Engineerings	\$112
Lands, Hotels & Buildings	
Centrals	\$123
H.K. Hotels	\$118
L. Inves t.	\$8
H. Phreys Est.	\$46
K. loon Lands	\$175
L. Reclamations	\$84
West Points	\$305
Cotton Mills	
Ewos	\$35
Kung Yiks	\$200
Lau Kung Mows	\$100
Oriental	\$218 1/2
Shai Cottons	\$15
Yangtzepeeps	\$8 1/2
Miscellaneous	
Cements	\$13
China Borneos	\$79 1/2
Do. Light	\$29
China Providents	\$73
Dairy Farms	\$34
Electric H. K.	\$31 1/2
Electric Macao	\$740
Hongkong Ropes	\$73 1/2
Hk. Tramways	\$80
Peak Trams, old	\$33 1/2
Do. new	\$134 1/2
Steam Laundries	\$535
Steel Foundries	\$12
Water-works	\$29
Watsons	
Wm. Powells	
Wisemans	

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 7d, 12h, 10m.—The return from Japan, Vladivostok, Weiwei and Indo-China. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; it remains lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.99 inch. Total since January 1st 37.47 inches, an average of 43.37 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

1 Hongkong to Cap Rock S. & W. winds, moderate at night, occasional rain.

2 Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China The same as No. 1.

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